Idiots talk of agitators; there is but one, injustice.—Sir Charles Napier.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1246 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1935 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 25, NO. 9

President Green Delivers Address At Dedication of the New Building For Federal Labor Department

Points Out that Proposal for Federal Labor Statistics Bureau Was Made by First A. F. Of L. Convention in 1881—Stresses Assistance Which Government Labor Technicians Can Give to Labor Movement.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington. — The close relation which should exist between the organized labor movement and the Federal Department of Labor in promoting the welfare of the working people was emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the address which he delivered at the dedication ceremonies of the new United States Department of Labor Building here.

He pointed out that while organized labor is necessarily the agency to represent working men and women in their struggle for better work conditions and economic security, the Department is the technical agency to develop much of the factual data which labor must have in negotiating effective collective bargaining agreements by which these objects are secured.

Mr. Green, who was introduced by Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins, said, in part:

Labor's Importance Recognized

"The dedication of this building devoted to work for the advancement of Labor, marks a new stage in recognition of labor as an integral basic group in our national life.

"A little more than 20 years ago we achieved the high recognition of legislation, creating a Department of Labor, headed by a Secretary of Cabinet rank. That was a milestone in labor progress. Today we meet here to dedicate a building to house the activities of our Department of Labor.

"This structure is part of a constructive plan to provide in the nation's capital buildings representative of the significance and importance of governmental activity.

"These buildings are material symbols of the size, power and beauty of our nation. They carry continuous inspiration to those selected to work for our common welfare. That in this magnificent plan of structure to house federal governmental activities there is one designed especially for labor, is evidence of the respect and importance which the nation attaches to labor's work."

Originated by A. F. of L.

"It is a significant fact that one of the basic proposals in the program which the American Federation of Labor adopted after its organization in 1881 was for a Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and similar bureaus of the various states.

"Even in these early days unionists felt the need of having the facts of their problems and having records which would enable them to gauge their progress.

"The general acceptance of the need for such governmental agencies is very largely due to the wisdom and the initiative of the organized labor movement, and pointed the way to the need for a Federal Department of Labor headed by a Secretary who is a member of the President's Cabinet. Labor proposed that course because it felt that as a large and important group in the nation, it ought and must work out its progress in an orderly constructive way as a part of the body politic.

"Our traditions of democracy and equal opportunities made constructive, constitutional progress possible."

Department's Service for Labor Outlined

"Labor realizes that our ability to produce sets definite limits to our material standards of living and it further realizes that only when returns in wages and shorter hours of work keep pace with increased productivity does our activity serve to promote the general welfare.

"We look to the Department of Labor for help in keeping the balance between human welfare and technical progress. Since we do look to the activities housed within this building for service in our work of promoting the welfare of workers, we anticipate a basis of friendly understanding and cooperation.

"The labor movement needs the assistance of experts and technicians and the latter need us in order to keep their work practical and usable.

"The labor movement is the self-created, democratic agency for representation for those who work for wages. The Department of Labor is the technical and research agency created in response to our petitions, which will expand as our government undertakes a program of economic and social security together with a comprehensive employment service.

"There should be the closest cooperation between the private and governmental agencies operating in the same field.

Pledges A. F. of L. Support

"Labor looks upon the dedication of this building as marking new opportunities for the expansion of governmental services, which comes at a crucial time in the development of industrial institutions. Upon the direction and character of these developments depends the future of our nation.

"If it means new rights and opportunities for employes—those who have been underprivileged in the past—it will bring progress toward greater human happiness and material well-being for every large group. For this kind of development the support of the American Federation of Labor is pledged.

Wage Earners' Welfare Stressed

"While we participate in these dedication ceremonies, congratulating each other upon a realization of our hopes and fulfillment of our dreams to establish the Department of Labor in a building conspicuous for its charming architectural design and adequate housing facilities, we are reminded of the functions of the Labor Department, of its chief aim and purpose 'to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment,' as set forth in the statute providing for the creation of the Department.

Liberal Appropriations Urged

"Labor, the friends of Labor, and those charged with the administration of the Department of Labor, can now look forward confidently, expecting and believing that Congress will appropriate sufficient funds so that the Secretary of Labor, and all those clothed with the administration of the affairs of the Department of Labor may make real and vital the primary purpose of the Department, can accelerate its activities and in a wider, bigger and broader way 'foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.'"

Editorials

Prevailing Wage Rates on Relief Work

After the United States Senate had adopted by a vote of 44 to 43 the McCarran prevailing wage rate amendment, approved by the American Federation of Labor, to the $4,800,000,000 work relief resolution, the Senate recommitted the resolution on to the Senate Finance Committee with certain Senators boasting that these tactics were resorted to in order to defeat the prevailing wage rate section. The amendment provided that mechanics and laborers employed on public works financed by the appropriation should be paid the wage rates prevailing in private industry in the various localities instead of the lower rates which had been recommended by the committee.

In an editorial criticizing the recommittal of the resolution the Washington, D. C., Evening Star said:

"There has been a philosophy in certain quarters in this country which holds that wages of labor must come down before prosperity can return. It is a philosophy of selfishness. The payment by the government of an average monthly wage of $50 to 3,500,000 workers on relief projects will have the effect of bringing lower wages to labor in private industry. It is a weapon to beat down wage scales that have been built up through years of striving by labor. Now, when it is proposed to pay the 'prevailing wage,' the usual wage paid by private industry for labor, on these work relief projects, a howl goes up that men will not go back to private industry under such conditions but will stick to their government jobs. The government is in a position to regulate this, even if it were true. It can give men work for three days a week at the prevailing wages, and thereby reduce their earnings per week far below what they would receive on a private job. Or it can cut off government jobs."

Judge Nields' Decision

Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act declares: "(1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join in any company union, or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing . . ."

In his decision in the Weirton Steel Company case Federal Judge John T. Nields declared that Section 7-A is "unconstitutional and void" as applied to the company and its employes.

It remains for the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon this remarkable decision.

RELIEF FIGURES RISE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The trend of urban relief was slightly upward between December and January, according to preliminary reports from 142 cities made public by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. The increase shown by the figures on the number of families and single persons was 3 per cent. Expenditures increased 11 per cent.

U. S. COURT RULES SECTION 7-A INVALID IN WEIRTON STEEL CASE

Denies Government's Plea for Injunction to Restrain Company From Interfering With Employes' Right to Organize in Bona Fide Union—Declares Company Union Complies With Labor Section of Recovery Act.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Wilmington, Del.—Federal Judge John P. Nields ruled that Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act is "unconstitutional and void" as applied to the Weirton Steel Company and its business.

Section 7-A is the provision which guarantees the right of the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions and select their own representatives for collective bargaining without interference from employers and inhibits employers from making membership in company unions compulsory as the price of a job.

The court ruled that although the Weirton concern had manufacturing plants in more than one state its business is practically all intrastate and therefore does not come under the regulatory power of Congress. He added that the relations between the company and its employes "do not affect interstate commerce."

Government Charged Law Violation

The government charged that the company union promoted by the Weirton concern did not comply with Section 7-A of the Recovery Act because it did not permit collective bargaining by the employes through representatives of their own choosing selected without interference from company officials. The government also declared that the company conducted a campaign of intimidation against those employes who desired to affiliate with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Claiming that these practices were in violation of Section 7-A, the government petitioned the court for an injunction restraining the company from continuing to interfere with the exercise of the rights of its employes guaranteed by the labor provision.

Defends Company Union

In refusing to issue the injunction, Judge Nields denied these contentions of the government. He said:

"By a clear preponderance of evidence this court finds that the plan of employe representation in effect among the employes of the defendant affords a lawful and effective organization of the employes for collective bargaining through representatives of their own choosing; that in all respects it complies with the provisions of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Section 1, Article 4 of the steel code; that in all respects it is directly operated and controlled by the defendant's employes and is not dominated or controlled by defendant or its agents; that in all respects it is satisfactory to the great majority of the defendant's employes; that the 49 representatives elected in December, 1933, are free from any domination or control of defendant or its agents, and that the payment of compensation by defendant to the representatives and the payment by defendant of the expenses of operating the plan are lawful and do not constitute acts of interference, restraint or coercion."

LABOR REFUSES TO ACCEPT WEIRTON DECISION AS FINAL, GREEN DECLARES

Visions Industrial Servitude for Workers Unless Judge Nields' Decree in Favor of Corporation-Promoted Company Unions Is Overruled by the Supreme Court and Public Opinion.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement commenting on the decision of Federal Judge John P. Nields in the Weirton Steel Company case declaring Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act "void and unconstitutional:"

"Labor cannot accept the decision of Federal Judge John P. Nields in the Weirton Steel Company case, holding Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act unconstitutional, as final and conclusive.

"An appeal will be taken from the decision to the Supreme Court of the United States if possible and necessary.

"In the meantime labor will continue to present cases arising out of disputes over the application of Section 7-A to the National Labor Relations Board for decision.

"The decision of Judge Nields is very disappointing and is evidently based upon either a misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of the facts.

"There are grave social, economic and industrial implications involved in this important decision.

"It is inconceivable that either labor or public opinion will support the extension of corporate power and control over the economic strength of the workers through the establishment and maintenance of company unions.

"Public opinion, which after all is the most potent and powerful influence in our political and industrial life, will in my opinion insist and demand that labor must be free, free, to organize and utilize its economic strength in the promotion of its social, economic and industrial welfare.

"If the decision of Judge Nields means that corporation power may be extended so far as to establish complete domination and control over the economic lives of the workers through the establishment of the company union, financed, fostered and maintained by the funds of the corporation, labor will be reduced to a basis of industrial servitude, subject to the will, control and exploitation of employers' organizations and powerful corporations."

New Labor Board With Broad Power Is Proposed by Wagner

Measure Provides National Independent Body to Realize Equality Under Section 7-A of Recovery Act—Outlaws Company Unions—Bill Is Backed by American Federation of Labor.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Declaring that Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act is so broken down that it is now a mere "sham and delusion," Senator Wagner of New York introduced a bill in the United States Senate creating a National Labor Relations Board independent of the Federal Department of Labor clothed with power to enforce its findings in the federal courts similar to the power now possessed by the Federal Trade Commission in enforcing its "cease and desist" orders.

The proposed measure is called the "National Labor Relations Act." It outlaws company-dominated unions and provides that collective bargaining representatives selected by the majority of the employes of a unit appropriate for that purpose shall become the exclusive representatives of those employes.

Labor Dictatorship Bugaboo

Replying to widespread propaganda from subversive interests that the measure would establish a "labor dictatorship" and create a closed shop for all industry, Senator Wagner emphasized that the bill would not prevent employes "from uniting on an independent or company union basis, if by these terms we simply mean an organization confined to the limits of one plant or one employer." He said that there was also nothing in the bill "to prevent employers from maintaining free and direct relations with their employes or from participating in group insurance, mutual welfare, pension systems and other such activities."

"The only prohibition is against the sham or dummy union which is dominated by the employer, which is supported by the employer, which cannot change its rules or regulations without his consent and which cannot live except by the grace of the employer's whims," he declared.

Approved by A. F. of L.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, pledged the Federation's support to the Wagner bill. The measure, he said, provides that "Section 7-A shall be made the law of the land." He added:

"The provisions of this proposed legislation, which provides for the setting up of industrial relations boards clothed with authority to subpoena witnesses, books and papers and to invoke the same power as the Federal Trade Commission in the enforcement of their decisions, will in operation overcome the weaknesses which developed in the work of the National Labor Relations Board and other boards created under authority of Resolution No. 44, passed by the last session of Congress.

"Labor will appeal to Congress to enact the Wagner disputes measure into law at the earliest possible date. It will call upon its friends to actively interest themselves in its behalf. We confidently expect that the Wagner Disputes Bill will be enacted into law during the present session of Congress."

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR PRAISED BY ROOSEVELT

Letter from Chief Executive, Read at Dedication of New Building, Stresses Enlarged Sphere of Influence in Interest Of Workers.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The following statement by President Roosevelt for Secretary of Labor Perkins was read by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady at the dedication of the department's new $4,500,000 building here:

"My absence makes it impossible to join in the dedication ceremonies of the new building of the United States Department of Labor, but I take this occasion to extend my felicitations to the wage earners of the entire country upon the formal opening of the fine new home which now houses the federal department directly concerned with their problems.

"The organic act creating the Department of Labor says that its purpose shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The department is thus dedicated to the working people of the Republic and is being administered for their economic advancement and their physical well-being.

"Activities of the Department of Labor have been broadened and its sphere of influence has been widened in the past two years. Its work is constructive. It seeks the interest of all wage earners through factual findings and the making of recommendations concerning working hours, wages, security, industrial sanitation, community opportunity, health and safety and other problems which bear directly upon the lives and welfare of the working men and women of the country.

"It is fitting indeed that with its increased responsibilities, the department should be housed in such a fine building as that which you dedicate today."

DEDICATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING ATTENDED BY NOTABLES

2,000 Participate in Formal Opening of Magnificent $4,500,000 Edifice in the Nation's Capital.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The dedication of the new $4,500,000 Department of Labor Building at Constitution Avenue and Fourteenth Street was attended by over two thousand people, including Government officials, representatives of labor from all sections of the United States, and members of the Diplomatic corps. The ceremony was held in the Government Auditorium, which is the joint assembly headquarters of the Labor Department and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

President Roosevelt in a letter, read by Assistant Secretary of Labor Edward F. McGrady, who acted as chairman, declared that the Department of Labor is "dedicated to the working people of the republic and is being administered for their economic advancement and their physical well-being." The President's Cabinet was represented by Secretary of War Dern and Secretary of Commerce Roper.

Mr. McGrady reviewed the history of the bureaus which finally grew into the Labor Department and gave a tabloid account of the functions performed by the various groups now coming under the Department's jurisdiction.

Secretary Perkins Speaks

He then presented Secretary Perkins, who voiced her appreciation for all those who had contributed to the new building. The structure, she said, is "full of beauty, grace, comfort and efficiency" and "symbolizes the change that has come over the working people's lot in America." She said her department is developing an improved technique for turning into a reality the vision which many had for improving labor's status, and added that representatives from 39 national labor organizations and 14 state federations of labor, as well as many other friends of the department were present. Stressing the breadth of labor's activities, she pointed out that United States border patrolmen stood at attention at both sides of the auditorium.

Green Stresses Trade Unionism

President Green elaborated the principles of trade union philosophy and practice, crystallized in the right of the workers "to organize in unions and have representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining."

He gave an account of the work of the American Federation of Labor in developing the federal labor statistics bureaus from 1881 to the establishment of the Department of Labor, and expressed the belief that in its new home the department may make vital its primary purpose to promote the welfare of working men and women throughout the United States.

Dr. ZeBarney T. Phillips, Chaplain of the United States Senate, gave the invocation. The benediction was by Right Rev. Msgr. John A. Ryan.

The United Mine Workers' Band of West Virginia, directed by Gus Smith, contributed a colorful touch to the ceremoney. They appeared in blue overall suits and miners' caps. They gave an excellent concert before the regular program and closed the formal exercises with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Musical Entertainment

At the conclusion of the formal dedication ceremony an entertainment program was given by labor musical organizations, which Secretary Perkins said constitute a distinct part of a new cultural development spreading rapidly among working people.

James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, sang "Let Me Call You Sweetheart" by Friedman and "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" by Ball. Martin A. Dowd, Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Labor, was Mr. Quinn's accompanist.

The "Melody Strollers," an orchestra of the United Textile Workers of America, from Spartansburg, S. C., rendered a number of folk songs.

The Department of Labor Cresendo Male Chorus, George W. Brown, director, sang the Negro spirituals "Swing Along, Children," by Cook, and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," by Burleigh. Mrs. Geneva B. Brown was the accompanist for the chorus.

The musical program was closed by the audience singing the American folk song, "I've Been Workin' on the Railroad"; "Auld Lang Syne," by Robert Burns, and "America the Beautiful," by Ward. The singing was led by L. Camilieri, director of the People's Chorus, New York City.

The program was closed by Secretary Perkins with a reception in the green and gold auditorium conference suite, where punch was served. Music for the reception was furnished by the Government Printing Office Orchestra under the direction of William C. Buckingham.

AUTO RADIATOR CODE GETS NRA APPROVAL

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Industrial Recovery Board approved of a supplementary code for the radiator manufacturing industry, a product group of the automotive parts and equipment manufacturing industry.

Labor provisions of the basic code apply; the supplementary code contains only trade practice rules and provisions for their administration.

Administration of the code is given to the Executive Committee of the American Radiator Institute, whose members constitute 75 per cent of the number of firms and do 85 per cent of the total volume of business. The NRA may appoint a member to represent firms not members of the Institute. No labor representation is provided.

Industry Based on Large Profits And Exploitation of Labor Must End, Green Tells Auto Workers

A. F. of L. President Denounces Motor Magnates for Refusing to Recognize Right of Employes to Organize in Bona Fide Trade Unions.

Flays Company Unions, Spy System and Terrorism Organized by Employers—Condemns Spurious Elections Held by Wolman Labor Board—Genuine Collective Bargaining Urged to Build Just Industrial Relations.

Severe condemnation of automobile manufacturers in general for their refusal to recognize the right of their employes to organize in bona fide trade unions, condemnation of the company unions controlled by automobile employers as destructive of the rights of the auto workers, and the demand for real collective bargaining based on recognition of trade unions, characterized the address on economic conditions in the automobile manufacturing industry delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a mass meeting of auto workers in Detroit, Mich., held under the auspices of the third meeting of the National Council of United Automobile Workers.

Mr. Green charged that in their efforts to victimize their employes with long hours and low wages and to nullify their right to organize the auto magnates had elaborated a spy system comparable to medieval tyranny; and condemned the so-called "elections" for collective bargaining representatives held by the Wolman Automobile Labor Board as fake elections designed to frustrate rather than forward real collective bargaining.

He cited the Hupp, White Motors, and Nash companies which have mutually satisfactory collective bargaining agreements with their employes as proof of organized labor's claim regarding the equity of organization, and closed with a solemn warning that industry based on maximum profits at the expense of the "human factors and human relationships" must come to an end.

Mr. Green said, in part:

Company Unions and Spy System

"Automobile manufacturers have refused to their employes freedom of organization and the right of collective bargaining. They have created their own company unions which they control and from which they need fear no real demands for better working conditions.

"Men who have tried to organize, in all sincerity and in the belief that the National Industrial Recovery Act means what it says, have found themselves discharged or in other ways discriminated against. They have found themselves the victims of an elaborate spy system which would have done credit to a medieval tyrant.

"Their every effort to bring about a peaceful betterment of their working conditions has been rebuffed. They have been met with discharge, failure to rehire, wage decreases, a greater speed-up, with refusal to discuss with them their working conditions.

Decent Wages Demanded

"Automobile workers do not want to take over control of the automobile industry, as is so fantastically charged.

"They want decent working conditions; they want to be treated at least as well as the mechanical equipment of the factories is treated; they are men and women and want to be recognized as such; they want wages upon which they can live and support their wives and children without dependence upon public relief during a large part of the year."

Right to Organize Stressed

"They want the right, which is legally theirs, to join labor organizations for collective bargaining; they want assurance that they will be rehired when they are laid off; they want to work at a speed which will not wear them out in a few years; they want foremen who will not drive them as galley slaves were once driven; they want to work under conditions in which they can maintain their self-respect as American citizens; they want to be freed from the intolerable burden of fear and uncertainty which the present situation in the automobile industry has laid upon them.

Government Reveals Victimization

"In these things, they speak not only for themselves but for hundreds of thousands of workers in other industries in which similar conditions prevail.

"That these conditions actually do exist, let me prove by a quotation from the recent government report on the automobile industry which says: 'Labor unrest exists to a degree higher than warranted by the depression. The unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speed-up and displacement of workers at an early age.'

Exploitation of Labor Condemned

"Human patience and resignation do not endure forever.

"Industries built upon the exploitation of human beings cannot endure.

"Workers will be freed in the automobile and in other industries from the injustices they suffer. Employers have only to look at the historical development of employer-employe relationships to know that this is so. That development has been steadily in the direction of greater bargaining power and greater freedom for the workers. That development can be delayed by opposition but it cannot be destroyed. Real collective bargaining is coming. The progressive employer will accept it, before it is forced upon him.

False Collective Bargaining Imposed

"Automobile workers have no place to go to secure a settlement of their problems and their difficulties. They have had imposed upon them a labor board which is so manifestly unsatisfactory and unfair that organized labor cannot cooperate with it. A recent report of that board says that the board has 'seen to it that the methods of collective bargaining are employed generally in the industry.'

"This is flatly contradicted by the report of the Division of Research and Planning of the National Recovery Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics which found that 'many of the complaints against management—such as poor working conditions, terror and discrimination—will disappear when and if facilities are fully extended for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

Real Collective Bargaining Essential

"The very fundamentals of collective bargaining are lacking in the automobile industry today.

"Real collective bargaining must be based upon at least relatively equal bargaining power of employer and employe; it cannot be carried on when employes know that they are constantly spied upon; when they are not free to join a union without fear of discharge; when they work at a speed so great that only the young men can keep up; when the industry assumes no responsibility for the maintenance of its employes for a large share of the year and when these employes are thrown out and cast aside after a few years' work, as old men at the age of 40.

"These are not the conditions in which collective bargaining functions."

Human Industrial Relations Stressed

"It is time for the people of this nation to take inventory of where our vaunted industrial supremacy is leading us.

"Splendid industrial organizations, great profit-making concerns, built up at a cost of human happiness and human lives, cannot and must not be maintained.

"The human factors and human relationships in industry must be given the same thought and attention which has been given to the perfection of machinery."

VOTE IN U. S. SENATE ON "PREVAILING WAGE" FOR WORK RELIEF JOBS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The amendment sponsored by Senator McCarran of Nevada providing that wage rates paid to laborers and mechanics employed by the government or by contractors on the projects authorized under the $4,800,000,000 work relief resolution prevailed in the United States Senate by a vote of 44 for the amendment to 43 against it. Three Senators were paired for the amendment and three against it.

The McCarran amendment was a substitute for the amendment urged by the Senate Committee on Appropriations conferring upon President Roosevelt the authority to fix the wage rates for the 3,500,000 jobless for whom it is expected the appropriation will provide work.

The following is the text of the McCarran amendment as adopted by the Senate:

"Sec. 6. The President is authorized to prescribe, and shall give full publicity to, rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purpose of this joint resolution: **Provided, however, That** (a) such rules and regulations shall stipulate that the rates of wages paid to all laborers and mechanics employed by any contractor or subcontractor or by the public officer in charge for the United States or for the District of Columbia, for work done under this joint resolution, whether by contract or otherwise, involving the expenditure of any money appropriated by the resolution, need not be uniform throughout the United States but shall not be less than the prevailing rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature at the time of the approval of this resolution in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the state in which the work is located, or in the District of Columbia: **Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall apply to the administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps;** (b) rules and regulations prescribed under this section shall not abrogate any existing law."

The roll call vote on the McCarran amendment follows:

For the Amendment—44

Adams	Frazier	O'Mahoney
Austin	Gibson	Reynolds
Barbour	Hastings	Schall
Black	Johnson	Schwellenbach
Bone	La Follette	Shipstead
Borah	Lonergan	Steiwer
Bulkley	Long	Townsend
Capper	McCarran	Truman
Carey	McGill	Vandenberg
Costigan	McNary	Van Nuys
Couzens	Maloney	Wagner
Cutting	Murray	Walsh
Davis	Neely	Wheeler
Dickinson	Norris	White
Donahey	Nye	

Against the Amendment—43

Ashurst	Fletcher	Metcalf
Bachman	George	Minton
Bailey	Gerry	Moore
Bankhead	Glass	Murphy
Bilbo	Gore	Pittman
Brown	Guffey	Pope
Bulow	Hale	Radcliffe
Burke	Harrison	Robinson
Byrd	Hatch	Russell
Byrnes	Hayden	Sheppard
Clark	King	Thomas, Utah
Connally	Lewis	Trammell
Coolidge	Logan	Tydings
Dieterich	McAdoo	
Duffy	McKellar	

Pairs

For the Amendment—Copeland, Carraway and Overton.

Against—Barkley, Norbeck and Keys.

It was announced that Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, absent on important government business, would have voted for the amendment had he been present. The position of Senator Smith of South Carolina, who was absent when the vote was taken, was not announced.

Senator Rush Holt of West Virginia not having taken the oath of office did not vote.